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f7h2macc kjc UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, New York, N.Y. 13 Cr. 811(ALC) 4 V. 5 ANDY MACCOW, Defendant. 6 -----x 7 8 July 17, 2015 10:45 a.m. 9 10 Before: 11 HON. ANDREW L. CARTER, JR., 12 District Judge 13 14 **APPEARANCES** 15 PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 16 BY: JASON A. MASIMORE 17 Assistant United States Attorney 18 DOAR, RIECK, KALEY & MACK 19 Attorneys for Defendant BY: WALTER S. MACK, JR. 20 21 22 ALSO PRESENT: 23 SPECIAL AGENT THOMAS D'AMICO, FBI 24 ELIZA LEHNER, Intern, U.S. Attorney's Office 25

(Case called)

MR. MASIMORE: Good morning, your Honor. Jason

Masimore for the government. With me at counsel's table is,

with the court's permission, Eliza Lehner, an intern with our

office, and Special Agent Thomas D'Amico of the F.B.I.

THE COURT: And for the defendant?

MR. MACK: Good morning, your Honor. I am Walter Mack for the defendant. Mr. Maccow is sitting to my left in court today.

THE COURT: So we are here today to perhaps have a hearing on issues related to obstruction of justice and acceptance of responsibility and the like. I have seen the parties' most recent submissions. Let me just get some clarification as to what the parties' positions are currently. I believe I understand what they are. I just want to confirm it for the record. So let me hear from defense counsel as to what your position is regarding what the guidelines should be and what your position is regarding the propriety of this hearing and what needs to be elicited at this hearing.

MR. MACK: Yes, your Honor.

I am actually speaking, hopefully, consistently with my letter of yesterday that I sent to the court when I say the following:

Despite what I have said in the past and upon further effort and what have you, the issue that, at least as to the

guidelines that I am asking the court to resolve, is that

Mr. Maccow should receive from the probation department's

computation in the PSR acceptance of responsibility and

timeliness credits, three levels.

The probation department has taken the view and presented to your Honor a recommendation of a 121-month sentence, which is consistent with level 30, which is what their position was. They have not granted any acceptance of responsibility or timeliness credit.

What I would want to urge upon your Honor is that this is covered by what was quoted both by the government and I that this is an extraordinary case, given my understanding of the law, that would justify the court's resolution that three levels can be subtracted from 30, making it a level 27 guidelines situation, rather than level 30, which is what the probation department is stating. That difference is 121 to 151 months at level 30 and 121 months is the sentencing recommendation. What we are asking is that in fact there be a resolution that he is entitled, given the facts, to an acceptance of responsibility and timeliness determination and that the proper level should be level 27, which is 87 to 108 months for the guidelines suggested or advisory level.

What we are prepared to say and, if necessary, call Mr. Maccow on, points to deal with the court's concern expressed last we met I think in April of this year. My

argument is that in fact this is a case in which that credit should be given based upon the facts.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear from the government regarding your position currently.

MR. MASIMORE: Yes, your Honor. Currently the government believes that the probation office offered a legally correct calculation of the guidelines in connection with the sentencing insofar as the PSR included an adjustment for obstruction of justice because of his conviction for the

10 obstruction of justice offense.

The way the plea agreement was structured, we didn't include that. It was an error. The plea agreement also, at the time the plea agreement was entered into, gave Mr. Maccow credit for acceptance of responsibility. Our understanding of the law is the court is not required to withhold acceptance of responsibility if there is an enhancement for obstruction of justice. Our position when we entered the plea agreement and I think as we stand here now, before Mr. Maccow would take the stand, is that the court would be within its discretion to apply the acceptance of responsibility based on some of the factors, including the timeliness of the defendant's acceptance of responsibility and how, on the night of his arrest, he gave a fairly full and comprehensive confession not only to his conduct in the burglary and conspiracy to distribute drugs offenses, but also with respect to the obstruction of justice

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As I noted in our letter, the court had asked some questions about the outburst at one of the status conferences. When we entered into the plea agreement, this was post that outburst. The feeling on our side was that there were significant mitigating circumstances, namely, that a large portion of the confession that Mr. Maccow had given had related to some very serious crimes committed by some of the people sitting right next to him when he made that outburst and, in fact, by some of the people who may have been present as audience members in the courtroom. We understood that at the time, and so we were still willing to -- and of course it is not binding on the court, but for purposes of the plea agreement, we were willing to still give him acceptance of responsibility points and not view that as an intentional outburst for the purpose of obstructing justice as much as it was responding to some external stimuli that were present.

Our position, though, is that if Mr. Maccow persists in the argument or persists in bringing facts forward in support of a reduced sentence that aren't consistent with what we understand to be the truth from his prior admissions, namely one, if he were to take the stand and give an account as it is described in the sentencing submission under oath where this was a chance encounter and, two, if Mr. Maccow were to repeat on the stand under oath some of the facts that he had stated in

his outburst, specifically, that he wasn't in his right frame of mind during his postarrest and that he was tricked by the agents into signing the advice of rights, and that he was so under the influence of drugs that he just didn't know what he was doing, if he were to do that now, I think we would have no choice but to view that as further obstructive conduct, and I think we would have to argue that he has not accepted responsibility and we would argue for greater sentence.

As it stands now, even though we made the error in the plea agreement, the government is standing by the guidelines range of 92 to 115 months as an appropriate sentence, if nothing more happens, based on the totality of circumstances.

understand the government's position. Is the government's position that you agree legally that Mr. Maccow at this point would be entitled to acceptance of responsibility under the guidelines and that would reduce his range from the adjusted offense level from 30 to 27 and then in category III, his guideline range would be 87 to 108 months? I understand the plea agreement had different estimates, but is the government's position — I know you indicated that you feel that acceptance of responsibility obviously is something that's in my discretion, but is it your position that, based on the facts as we have them now, prior to having any hearing, that acceptance of responsibility is appropriate notwithstanding the

obstruction of justice enhancement?

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MR. MASIMORE: That is the current position, yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: I think it is helpful to have everyone's position clear.

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Let me just explain something else to the parties in terms of what my thinking is at this point. I have looked at the case that the defense cited regarding acceptance of responsibility notwithstanding obstruction of justice enhancement. I don't think that case is particularly helpful. That case certainly focuses on timeliness. There are other cases, in particular there is a case, United States of America v. Derek Jones, 1995 U.S. Dist. Lexis 19878. It was Crim. number 295 Cr. 22-02 from 1995, which focused on, in addition to timeliness, the timing of the acceptance of responsibility vis-a-vis the obstruction of justice. And many other cases talk about when the obstruction of justice happens in the early stages of the proceeding and especially when the obstruction of justice happens prior to arraignment, that courts are certainly working within their discretion, then, to still award acceptance of responsibility points for action that happens later.

guilty and accepted responsibility for the actions, and the court awarded acceptance of responsibility points even though an obstruction of justice enhancement was given.

It seems to me that, as we sit here now, this case may be very similar to Derek Jones, in terms of what I have before me now is no doubt obstruction of justice regarding what Mr. Maccow did to that witness who he believed was cooperating against him, but that happened certainly prior to the arraignment in this case. That happened prior to the arraignment and prior to his arrest. Once he was arrested, the information that I have before me is that Mr. Maccow made certain statements and the government is taking the position that those statements Mr. Maccow made at the time that he was arrested were true. The government also takes the position that the statements Mr. Maccow made to the probation department, as they were investigating this case, which certainly happened following the arraignment and later on and far on into this litigation process, were also true.

My concerns before focused on some of the arguments that were being made by defense counsel that seemed to indicate at first some concerns as to whether or not the obstruction of justice enhancement should apply. I think those have been resolved. Now I have a clear understanding of the defense's position. But my understanding is that the defense was at some point taking a position that some of the statements that

Mr. Maccow allegedly made to the agents were incorrect and that the statements that Mr. Maccow made to probation or certain portions of that were also incorrect, and that while Mr. Maccow still obstructed justice, he wants me to be aware that he obstructed justice in a different way than as set forth in the probation department report and in a different way than what was set forth when he spoke to the agents upon his arrest.

It does seem to me at this point, before we go further and have a hearing, I certainly would be acting within my discretion -- and I might very well be inclined -- to give him acceptance of responsibility points, the three points for acceptance of responsibility based on what I have before me now.

Obviously, if we wish to have a hearing, we may do so, and I think the defense had at one point indicated they had a desire to at least flesh out this slightly different version of events. So I just want the parties to understand that. If Mr. Maccow puts forth any testimony that is inconsistent with what was previously said, that doesn't mean that what he is saying now isn't true, but I would certainly need to make some factual findings regarding what the truth might be if we have some sort of hearing. I am going to need to make some sort of factual findings as to what the facts are and if, at this stage, toward the end of the litigation process, he starts to lie or frivolously contest certain things, then it seems that I

would be kind of hard pressed at that point to give him acceptance of responsibility. So I just wanted to let the parties know that and find out if the parties wish to have -- perhaps it may make sense to take a small break and let counsel talk about this and think about this and figure out if you actually wish to have this hearing. So maybe we should do that.

MR. MACK: Just a couple of comments, your Honor.

Number one, I apologize to the court. The *Jones* case is actually in the footnote of the sentencing guidelines manual that we also cited, so that case is in there, so I apologize if the court believes I was denying important authority.

The other concern I just wanted to address at one time back when at an earlier conference the court expressed some concern about I think the April 4, 2014, discussion by

Mr. Maccow before your Honor, I know the court has the power to decide that itself was obstructive conduct and all I wanted to ask if that was something that figured in your remarks or is that something that I should address, because I think you instructed me be prepared today to address that outburst. But, given the government's position, I would like to avoid doing that, unless the court feels it is necessary. I just don't want to forget about it because I know the court directed me to be prepared to respond to that.

THE COURT: Given what I have received from the

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government, the submission of the government and the broader context of my understanding of what might have been happening there, I am not inclined to give an additional enhancement for obstruction of justice based on what was said there. Again, to be clear, some of my concerns before were based on inferences that defense counsel wished for me to draw about what might have actually happened in terms of the obstructive conduct and, again, my understanding is the main difference that the defense wanted me to focus on was whether or not Mr. Maccow planned to confront this alleged cooperator or whether it was just a spur of the moment meeting. But I think even with what defense counsel was stating before, there would be no doubt that an obstruction of justice enhancement would be justified. And, as I mentioned then, I believe, I'm not sure that that makes a difference; and, if it does make a difference, I'm not sure it is actually better for Mr. Maccow if in fact it is that he just lacks that sort of impulse control and sees someone who he believes is cooperating against him and reacts violently that quickly.

But, all that being said, at this point, no, I am not inclined to give him an additional obstruction of justice enhancement. I am inclined to give him acceptance of responsibility under the guidelines based on the information that I have before me now. Obviously we are here. We have time for a hearing. If the parties wish to have a hearing to

bring out these facts any more, we can do that. But obviously I want Mr. Maccow to understand that if in doing this I determine -- I am not going to prejudge this -- that you are frivolously contesting this or you are putting forth some sort of false information and doing other things that sort of militate against a finding that there is timely acceptance of responsibility, then I very well may not give him acceptance of responsibility.

MR. MACK: Understood, your Honor. I wonder if I could have maybe three minutes to talk to Jason Masimore and talk to my client.

THE COURT: Certainly I will give you five.

MR. MACK: I think I know pretty clearly what my recommendation would be.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

(Recess)

THE COURT: How do the parties wish to proceed? Are we going to proceed with a hearing today.

MR. MACK: Not from the defense point of view, your Honor, given what has happened. I believe the government agrees that it is unnecessary and the sentencing should proceed, but I will let Mr. Masimore speak his own. But from the defense point of view, we do not feel a hearing need be done today.

1 THE COURT: Okay. From the government's perspective. 2 MR. MASIMORE: I agree, your Honor. As I understand 3 it, the defense is no longer going to put forth the argument 4 that it was a chance encounter that led to the obstruction of 5 justice, and so that fact not coming before the court anymore, 6 nothing else material would be in dispute. So as long as 7 that's what their arguments here are, then we don't think there is a reason for a factual hearing. 8 9 THE COURT: Is that correct, counsel? 10 MR. MACK: We are not going to make the argument, your 11 But I am not conceding that I falsely provided 12 information to the court, but we are not making the argument. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Let's do this. I know that 14 Mr. Maccow has been waiting anxiously for sentence. I am not 15 prepared to go forward with the sentence today. I was prepared for this hearing. I need some time to think again about the 16 17 sentence, so let's just adjourn this for another date. Can we 18 get a date sometime perhaps in September, Tara? THE DEPUTY CLERK: Friday, September 10, at 3:00. 19 20 THE COURT: Does that date and time work for everyone? 21 MR. MASIMORE: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. 22 THE COURT: Does that work for the defense as well? 23 MR. MACK: I believe it does, your Honor. If I can 24 just have a minute here with my calendar.

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(Pause)

MR. MACK: September 10 at 3:00?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MACK: That works. I just would like to say obviously Mr. Maccow is very anxious and was anxious today, so fine, but we will do whatever we need to do to help the court in terms of getting sentenced that day because I know how out of bounds Mr. Maccow is about the uncertainty of his future.

THE COURT: Let's do this, though, while we are here.

Are there any other objections to the guideline calculation?

So, just to be clear, for the record, I find that Mr. Maccow is in criminal history category III with the total offense level of 27, giving him the three points for acceptance of responsibility which has a guidelines range of 87 to 108 months. That is the court's guideline determination.

Are there any objections to anything else in the guideline calculation? I understand the parties may make other arguments in terms of what the appropriate sentence may be, but as an initial matter, I have to determine the guideline range that applies prior to any downward or upward departures or variances from the guideline. Are there any other objections to the guideline range that's been determined by the court by the government?

MR. MASIMORE: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: By the defense?

MR. MACK: No, your Honor.

f7h2macc kjc THE COURT: Okay. So we will see you on September 10. Thank you. MR. MASIMORE: Thanks, Judge. MR. MACK: Thank you.